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Every Monday Evening at 8
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
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Will Visit GLEICHEN every
Two Months
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Colts of 1904  on left shoulder.
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Cattle Brand: 101 on left hip or left
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Also owners of Horses branded JJ on
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**Heavy Draft Horses for
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FOR BEST RESULTS USE
Stanton Holme
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STOCK FOOD
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Dentistry Practiced in All its
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GAS ADMINISTERED
Office in Farquharson Block,
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HARDWICK BROTHERS,
Post Office—Quebec-station.
Range—Snake Valley.
Shoresh of all Cattle branded:

	right ribs	-	left ribs	499	left ribs
	right ribs			UUI	right ribs
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Horses branded **D**  right
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Soda Drinks
Ice Cream
THE NEW PASTEURIZED
CREAM
Of Every Known Flavor
Choicest Fruits
—
Best Quality of Pastry
and Confectionery

Larkin & Larkin
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PEOPLES' CAFE

The Most Up-to-date Parlors
In Gleichen

Newly Decorated
and Furnished

[illegible]

THE CANADIAN WESTERN
NATURAL GAS, LIGHT
HEAT & POWER COMPANY
LIMITED.
LOUGHEED, BENNETT
McLAWS & CO.

There must be something the matter with the Irish. They did not fight in Belfast the other day.

THE BOW VALLEY CALL
Published Every Thursday in the heart of a Wonderfully Rich Ranching and
Fishing Territory
Subscription, \$1.50 a Year; Foreign countries, \$2.00.
Exchange may be added on check.
Real Advertising 12 cents a line for first insertion and 6 cents a line for each subsequent inser-
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Illustrated 50 cents one insertion or three insertions for \$1. Fifty cents per column later
per month. (Cashes made) Please send the office no later than midnight Monday.
Call Office—Corner Gleichen Street and Fourth Avenue
P.O. Box 11
W. Pike Street. Telephone No. 12
Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, February 22, 1912

Up at Edmonton they are crowing very much and claiming to have elected the first lady in Alberta to be a member of their school board. Edmonton folk are only ten twenty years behind the times. About that many years ago Mr. John Finnigan was elected a member of the Gleichen school board, who is still a Gleichen tax payer although now residing on his farm twenty north of here on Red Deer river. Mr. Groebach in forms the Call in this fact, who with Mr. Robert McMillan completed the board here at that time. Really Edmonton you should not crow so late in the day.

Should the editor of a newspaper serve on the city council? This has often been discussed and there are things to say on both sides. It would appear, however, that it were better for an editor to be in the position whenever he can criticize or commend the actions of the council in an impartial manner. The press is the only place in which a public discussion of civic affairs can be carried on regularly. For this reason the editor should be capable of impartially criticizing and praising the council. He should be impartially criticizing; and this he cannot do as a member or officer of the council. It is not a position anyone would accept as a matter of preference, however, and anyone desirous of the seat should receive all the encouragement that is going

Some of our farmers wonder why their sons have desire to quit the farm, preferring town or city. The cause is with the farmer himself. With the boy on the farm it is perpetual toil in good weather, all through the busy season, and perpetual loneliness in bad weather and most of the winter season. The time when the farmer has leisure is the very time when he is most lonely. He is alone in the woods, and away from his neighbors, and the boy hungering for company and his heart revolts against this unendurable loneliness and to free himself from it he walks miles through the mud to spend an hour at the country store. We are glad to note that in some sections of our district the young people of both sexes, have broken through these barriers, and established farmers clubs and little societies of one sort or another. This should be encouraged and will prove a great tonic to keep young people on the farm and make life to them worth living.

[illegible]

Polameter Sisters

These high-class artists will give an entertainment in the Gleichen Opera House under the auspices of the Gleichen Hockey Club

Thursday, Feb. 22nd

The Club will give a dance after the show

TOWN OF GLEICHEN
BY-LAW NO. 35

A by-law of the Town of Gleichen to raise the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

Whereas, it is deemed expedient by the Council of the Town of Gleichen to raise in way of loan on the credit of the Municipality the sum of Five Thousand Dollars to be used in the completion and extension of the Water and Sewerage Works of and in the said Town of Gleichen;

And whereas, it is deemed advisable that the said loan should be repaid over a period of twenty years and that the debtors should hereinafter bear interest at the rate of

And whereas, the Town of Glouchester, according to the last revised assessment roll, is assessed at \$20,000.00;

And whereas, the Town of Glouchester is entitled to a refund of \$20,000.00 and the current debt of the year;

Therefore, it is deemed expedient that this by-law take effect on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1912.

DECEASED: That the Town of Glouchester, the Town of Glouchester does as follows:

That the sum of Five Thousand Dollars be and is hereby levied in the Township and extension of the Water and Sewerage Works of and in the Municipality of Glouchester, for the purpose of raising the said sum, out of more than sufficient in some of our lands thereon, in the Municipality of Glouchester, by the suggestion of Five Thousand Dollars, amounting to Fifty Dollars, to be levied on the said lands shall be raised on the day to be determined by the Council of the Town to be payable in twenty equal consecutive annual installments of principal and interest, to be paid to the Municipality of Glouchester, at the Town of Glouchester, A. D. 1912.

2. Each of the said debentures shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleneden and shall be sealed with the seal of said Corporation of the Town of Gleneden.

3. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the annual installment of principal and interest, which coupons shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleneden.

The said money shall be expended in the completion and extension to the Water Treatment Works of the said Town of Gleneden.

5. That the sincerity of the said declarations shall be raised into issue in special case, not amenable to proof, and that the sum of \$135.92 for the purpose of paying the amount of the annual assessments of the said corporation for the first and second years in respect of the said debt.

6. That the law shall take effect and come into force on the 2nd day of March.

7. That the vote of the duly qualified electors of the town of Tisbury on shall be taken on the first day of March, A.D. 1901, at the town hall, in the town of Tisbury, on Craven Road, St. in the town of Tisbury, commencing at the hour of twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing until the hour of six in the afternoon of the same day and the electors are ordered to take the said vote.

8 The said Returning Officer shall sum up the number of votes for and against this by-law on the first day of March, A D 1912, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon in the office of Messrs McKie & Henderson, Crawford street, in the town of Glasgow, aforesaid.

Section 9. This by-law shall be fully considered by the Council of the Town of Glasgow, and if same shall not be then assented to by the electors, shall then be put to the vote on the first day of March, A D 1912, in the office of Messrs McKie & Henderson, aforesaid, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

READ A FIRST AND SECOND TIME in the Council this 2nd day of February, A D 1912

(Signed) Charles J. BRAY
Agent.

(Signed) W. J. BROWN
Agent.

NOTICE

The above is a true copy of a proposition by law which will take into consideration by the Council of the Town of Glenora after being acted on by the electors, and is first published this 21st day of February, A. D. 1912.

The votes of the electors will be taken on the first day of March, A. D. 1912, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the offices of Messrs. McKee & Henderson, Criminal Clerks, in the said Town of Glenora.

J. J. BARR,
Secretary, Township
of Glenora.

G. W. EVANS
UNDERTAKER

A complete stock of Coffins and
Caskets always on hand.

Embalming

Prompt and careful attention given

Office in
The Call Block, Glenchen

These are the days when there are a thousand schemes afloat to obtain free publicity in the news papers. The schemes are partially successful, because so many editors fail to see the line that separates news from advertising.

In most parts of Canada prize fighting is tabooed, but we still have hockey, football and politics.

REVELSTOKE SAWMILL COMPANY, Ltd.

Dealers in

Lumber	Mouldings	Plaster	Cement
Shingles	Windows	Doors	
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Yards at Gleichen and Namaka
and STANDARD

Spring Operations are Commencing
And We are Stocked with the best grades of

Lumber	and Posts	Tar Paper
and Roofing		

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EMIEL GRIESBACH Manager

DALDRUP & WHITFIELD
Builders and Contractors
 GLEICHEN ALTA.

**Good Work Done at Right
Prices**

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Anything and Everything required in Building
Always in Stock

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COLONIAL McQUEENS, (1925)
To make Room for my new importations I will
offer my three Clyde stations--
"Master McQueen" [3451]
"Gay Times" imp. (8324) (14£90).
and "Colonel McQueen" [££££
The Gleichen Champion, also Champion at Calgary and Edmonton
Stakes.

For PRICES and particulars apply to
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Burnside Ranch, Crowfoot P.O., Alta.

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Gleichen Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
Horses and Conveyances to Hire
Special Attention Given to LAND SEEKERS
Competent Guides Furnished
David C. Wishart,
Proprietor

VISIT OF HALDANE AT INVITATION OF GERMANY

Premier Asquith Says that Visit of Viscount Haldane to Berlin Had Reference to Desire of Both Parties to Reach Amicable Understanding

London, Eng.—The opening of the parliamentary session which is to deal with Home Rule, Welsh disestablishment and electoral reform, was marked by a statement of Premier Asquith that the visit of Viscount Haldane, secretary of war, to Berlin was made at the invitation of Germany, and that the conversations between the British war minister and the German authorities had reference to a desire on the part of both parties that the existing tension should be relieved.

Interest in this statement completely overshadowed the government's huge legislative programme. Since Secretary Haldane's visit to Berlin the British people have been prepared for the announcement that it had to do with Anglo-German relations, but they hardly hoped that the conversations had proceeded so far as the prime minister's guarded speech shows.

His hopeful words, that he believed that the conversations may have more than negative results have caused a sensation here. It is evident that Andrew Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, leaders of the Opposition, respectively, hoped the Commons and the House of Lords had been informed of the course of the discussion, for, although they spoke before the premier, Lord Lansdowne assured the Government of Unionist support in any move to secure a better understanding with Germany.

The speeches on domestic affairs dealt only generally with the government's huge legislative programme. Bonar Law in a fighting speech

promised to offer stubborn resistance to Home Rule and other measures. Lord Lansdowne intimated that Home Rule will meet its fate in the House of Lords.

It will, therefore, have to be repassed by the house of commons as provided by the parliament bill.

Only passing reference was made to electoral reform and the possibility of woman's suffrage.

These measures will come in the longer debate on the amendments to the address which are due to be proposed by the opposition on Monday.

The King's speech proved disappointing to both supporters of Home Rule and woman's suffrage. The Times Telegraph, Dublin states: "Scarcely reference to Home Rule in the King's speech disappointed Irish Nationalists who had hoped for a more fervent allusion to this prominent measure of the session. The Nationalists are still more seriously perturbed by the persistent rumor that the bill will not be introduced until after Easter."

To Christopher Pankhurst the King's speech has been still more of a disappointment. "The woman's suffrage union will make an impressive demonstration at an early date and every opportunity would be taken for embarrassing the Government. Miss Pankhurst said: 'We had hoped for a distinct pronouncement in the King's speech, but we always expect, and are prepared for the worst. Now they have given us the worst and we will fight for a government measure until we win.'"

EXPERTS TO HUDSON BAY

Government Hears From Sea Captains. Bay Route Feasible

Ottawa, Ont.—As a result of a conference to discuss the question of navigation of the Hudson Bay and Straits, with a view to selecting the best harbor and preparing it for the establishment of a line of steamers to Europe, the Government will send at once engineers to examine both Port Nelson and Port Churchill and to report as to which will make the most suitable terminal port line from Lo Pas.

The engineers will leave for Winnipeg in the course of a few days and will there take dog train for Hudson Bay. The Government hopes to have a satisfactory report early in the year so that further contracts can be let and as little delay as possible occur in completing the road.

The government is also considering the advisability, as soon as the report is received, of sending ships to the Bay with supplies to start work on the road from that end. In addition Captain Anderson and Captain Bartlett were given instructions to prepare at once a ship to start work on the road from that end. The ships will leave at the earliest possible date in the spring for the straits and bay.

Those present at the conference were Messrs Rogers and Cochrane, Messrs Sharpe, M.P., and Atkins, M.P., as a committee from Western Conservatives; Captain Bartlett, of New Brunswick, Captain Bernier, Captain Anderson and Deputy Minister Debalat.

There were differences of opinion as to the respective merits of Churchill and Nelson as terminal points. For this reason it was decided to send engineers to the north at once.

Arctic captains were named in their opinion as to the feasibility of the navigation of both the straits and bay. Captain Bartlett, who had made no less than twelve trips gave the most favorable report which has yet been received. He gave it as his opinion, based on experience, that the straits were comparatively safe for navigation from July 1 to December 1.

With proper aids to navigation this time could be extended a month longer. The bay, he said, never froze over although there is some difficulty with floating ice in mid-winter. There is no doubt but that either Churchill or Nelson could be kept open the year round.

Mr. Sharpe brought in a new alternative route which would permit the shipping of grain from the west all the year round and which he thought would afford a supplementary channel for transportation from the prairie provinces.

His plan was favorably received and was given careful attention by the government. He proposes that a line of railway be run across Ungava from Hopewell Harbor, on the Eastern shore of Hudson Bay to Port Nairn, Quebec, near the Labrador coast.

Captain Bartlett said that Hopewell is the best harbor on Hudson Bay while Port Nairn is open for ships all the year round.

Mr. Sharpe's scheme was to run steamers from Churchill to Nelson to Hopewell, thence to Port Nairn by rail, and then by steamer to England.

The route, he estimated, would give a rail travel five hundred miles shorter than at present and a much shorter water route to the Old Country.

TELEGRAPH IN NORTHWEST

Alberta Government Telegraph Poles Stretch to Dunvegon, 75 Miles North of Peace River

Edmonton, Alta.—The Government telegraph line has been extended from Peace River crossing to Dunvegon, a distance of 75 miles. The first message from Dunvegon by wire was received recently in Edmonton. The little town in the north country is thus brought into closer touch with the outside world and the time is probably not far distant when a railway will be built through, as bonds are now being guaranteed by the legislature for this line to be built by J. B. McArthur.

As the House took up further consideration in committee of the whole of the bill guaranteeing bonds of the line from Edmonton to Dunvegon, opening up the Peace River country for a distance of 350 miles. Opposition members took objection to the amount of guarantee, \$20,000 a mile, and the premier and other government members replied that the country through which the line passed was much more difficult for railway construction than that between Edmonton and Winnipeg along the line of the Canadian Northern. When the bill is finished other guarantee bills will be taken up.

COAL MINERS TO QUIT

February 29 is Date Set for Strike of 800,000 Men in England

London, Eng.—A conference of representatives of 800,000 coal miners in the United Kingdom, held in London recently, confirmed the decision reached during the recent ballot to bring about a national stoppage of the work in the coal mines February 29 unless, in the meantime, the mine owners accept the principle of a minimum wage for all men and boys employed in the mines in Derbyshire have handed in their notices to quit work and by February 15 all men employed in the work followed suit.

There is still, however, a considerable body of the opinion that a way out of the difficulty will be found before extreme measures are taken.

88,000,000 Bushels of Grain Marketed

Winnipeg, Man.—To date the Canadian Pacific Railway has marketed eighty-eight million bushels of grain on its Western lines, as against a total of fifty-six million bushels for the corresponding period of last year. Seventy and a half million bushels were wheat, the remainder other grains.

Agricultural Lands in City

Calgary, Alta.—The court of revision recommends the city council that all acreage used for market gardening have the taxes refunded over and above an assessment of not less than \$50 per acre. In this way the court further voiced its interpretation of agricultural lands within the city limits.

HONOR SEAGER WHEELER

Saskatchewan Legislature Unanimously Congratulates Grower of Champion Wheat

Regina, Sask.—In the local House, on motion of acting Premier Calder, seconded by the Attorney General, it was decided to send to Mr. Seager Wheeler and Dr. Saunders copies of the following resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote.

"Whereas at the Land Exhibition at the City of New York, United States of America, in November, 1911, a prize of one thousand dollars in gold was offered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy for the best exhibit comprising one hundred pounds of milling wheat grown on the America continent in the years 1910-11:

"And whereas the said prize was won by Mr. Seager Wheeler of Rosethorn Saskatchewan, and the second and third prizes by farmers resident in Alberta and Manitoba respectively:

"And whereas the wheat exhibited by the said Mr. Wheeler was of a variety known as Marquis, originated on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Dr. Charles Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist;

"And whereas the facts recited in the foregoing reflect great credit upon and have resulted in much valuable advertising for Saskatchewan and Canada:

"Therefore be it resolved that this House extends its congratulations to Mr. Seager Wheeler of Rosethorn, Saskatchewan, upon his achievement and the honor that he has won for this province, and also to Dr. Charles Saunders of Ottawa upon having originated so valuable a variety of wheat as Marquis gives every promise of becoming."

Mr. Ens of Rosethorn, who moved the resolution, had some very congratulatory things to say of his townsman, Seager Wheeler, on his success in capturing the prize for the best wheat in America—which was tantamount to a world victory.

The farmers of Saskatchewan would have saved millions of dollars," said Mr. Ens, "if they had followed Mr. Wheeler's example in using this early ripening variety of wheat. Mr. Wheeler's exhibit excelled those of his Alberta and Manitoba competitors in its color and uniformity. It is also a noteworthy fact that Mr. Wheeler has, by study and scientific investigation, obtained this wheat practically from scratch."

Mr. Ens extended a tribute to Dr. Charles Saunders of Ottawa "upon having originated so valuable a variety of wheat as Marquis gives every promise of becoming."

"The winning of this prize by one of our farmers has placed this province in an enviable position on the continent," said Mr. Finlayson, in endorsing the resolution. "The fact that Mr. Wheeler's wheat was grown so far north in Saskatchewan would seem to me to justify the government in bending its energies in further agricultural development in the great fertile area that is as yet in its virgin state in the northern part of our province."

Elliot of Moose Mountain expressed the opinion that Dr. Saunders had done an immense service to Saskatchewan and Canada in originating Marquis, "the first milling wheat in the world." And the House owed a great deal to Mr. Wheeler for the honor that his success had brought to Saskatchewan.

The resolution also received the hearty support of Mr. Garry and Mr. Haultain.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN. TIMBER

U. S. Government Advises Imposition of Tariff Duty on Pulp and Paper

Washington.—The American government has advised more crown forest lands in Canada upon which restrictions should be placed as to the manufacture of the timber, thereby depriving the wood pulp and print paper from these woods of free entry into the United States.

The lands are located in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in a tract of 500,000 acres in the Peace River district in British Columbia. Licenses on the land provide that all timber cut from them must be manufactured in Canada.

The treasury advised the collectors of customs, under the state department, to advise consular officials that this was restriction which warranted the imposition of the tariff duty on the wood pulp and print paper made from these woods.

VIEW PANAMA CONSTRUCTION

Hon. Clifford Sifton Among Party Sailing From New York

New York.—Distinguished public officials of both the United States and Canada are included among the passengers who sailed for Panama to view the progress of construction on the Panama Canal.

Two members of President Taft's cabinet, Secretary of the Interior Fisher and Postmaster-General Hitchcock, were among those in the party. Canada was represented by Hon. Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior and for many years a leading figure in public life in the Dominion.

Greater Speed for Battleships

London, Eng.—Important structural alterations have been commenced at the Davenport Dock-yard to the new battleship cruiser Lion, the longest warship afloat, which last month attained a record for speed.

The alterations will, it is estimated, cost \$125,000 and will include re-erecting the position of the two masts and altering the position of one funnel.

The other vessels of the same class, the Princess Royal and the Queen Mary are to be similarly treated.

It is believed that the alterations are necessitated by the fact that although the designed horse-power was exceeded in the course of the Lion's trials, the speed attained did not come up to the anticipations, having regard to the enormous horse-power development.

Day and night shifts are being employed in making the alterations.

FREIGHT RATE INQUIRY

RAILWAY BOARD TO MAKE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

Inquiry Into Charges of Rate Discrimination in the West Commences at Ottawa—Council For Railway Company Contend That Operating Expenses in West Justifies the Rates Charged.

Ottawa, Ont.—At the preliminary investigation into the question of western freight rates before the railway commission, the time was taken up with outlining the mode of procedure. It was decided that another meeting be held on Tuesday when H. W. Whittles, of Winnipeg, counsel for the public, will state what documents and papers he wants from the railroads. The future sittings will then be named. It is likely that the first important sitting will be held in Montreal and later the commission will hold sittings in Winnipeg and through the west.

There was a distinguished array of counsel when the case was called. H. Whittles, Winnipeg, represented the Dominion Government; J. F. Orde, Saskatchewan and Alberta; J. H. Chrysler, Ottawa, and E. W. Beatty, Montreal, the C.P.R.; W. H. Biggar, G.T.P.; F. H. Phippen and S. Anderson, Winnipeg, the C.N.R.

When the case was opened Mr. Whittles said that it might be advisable that there were three companies to be investigated, that they take one company at a time. He suggested that the C.P.R. be taken first and that short sittings be held in Montreal to lay the foundation work. He thought that this would be the most expeditious way to proceed.

Judge Mabee said that he had already arranged dates for their regular spring sittings in the west.

Commissioner MacLean said that the first thing to do was to find what was the basis of rates for the east and the west and then to find out if there is any justification for a difference between eastern and western rates.

Mr. Chrysler objected to any discrimination against the C.P.R. They don't want to be made to appear as the chief sinner. They should all be placed on the same basis.

Mr. Whittles suggested that the financial standings of the companies might have to be investigated and Mr. Biggar, speaking on behalf of the G. T. P. thought that if the financial standing had anything to do with the matter then they should all be inquired into alike.

"It is not a fact," asked Commissioner D'Arcy Scott, "that your rates are higher in the west than in the east? Shouldn't the railroads be asked to justify the difference?"

"I don't think so. These rates have been in force for years and we have had no complaints."

"Notwithstanding what Mr. Phippen says, grievances have been expressed over and over again," retorted Mr. Whittles.

"It is simply a suggestion that we start with the C.P.R. We cannot examine two or three at the same time."

"This investigation," said Chairman Mabee, "is an awkward thing to start, and it will probably be as awkward to finish. The commission would not curtail or direct how the enquiry should be conducted."

"I don't want to direct it. I don't want to get tangled up in it. I think it better to leave the whole matter in the hands of the counsel. We will sit wherever they wish. If one company's financial standing is to be inquired into they should be all investigated."

"The question is to decide what rates are fair, irrespective of the standard of company. When can you go ahead with the enquiry?" he asked Mr. Whittles. "I am prepared to proceed at once."

Mr. Whittles, "At least within a week."

Mr. Chrysler said they had no idea what information would be asked for, but he thought that the next sitting should be put five or six weeks ahead.

The board resumed consideration of the board of trade of Vancouver for an order compelling the C.P.R. to cease making and charging discriminatory rates from Vancouver to points in the middle west as compared with rates charged from points in the east to the prairie provinces; also for an order calling upon the C.P.R. to cease charging discriminatory rates on wheat to the Pacific coast and to reduce passenger rates, particularly to commercial travellers.

W. A. MacDonald, of W. D. Power advised for the Vancouver Board of Trade, while the proceedings were watched by H. H. Stevens, M. P., F. H. Chrysler, and H. Beattie on behalf of the C.P.R. Chrysler informed the commission that the C. P. R. was prepared to justify the rates to the coast, and put Assistant Auditor Mole on the stand to produce the evidence to show that the cost of operating in the west is much higher than in eastern Canada. Under examination, Mole said that freight traffic operating expenses on the Pacific coast division was seventy-four per cent. of the gross revenue as compared with seventy per cent. of the gross revenue, and this was for operating expenses alone. In the east operating passenger expenses were seventy per cent. of revenue, but in the west the fixed charges exceeded those of the east.

Chief Commissioner Mabee at this point asked counsel if it would be agreed to have the present case presented in a general investigation into freight rates in the west now pending. Counsel for the railways were agreeable, but Mr. MacDonald objected. The present application, he said, was a straight question of discrimination as between Montreal and Vancouver to ocean ports. He desired the investigation to continue. Mr. Chrysler, counsel for the C. P. R. then proceeded to state his case. He presented many exhibits which he calculated would disprove the charge of discrimination.

He said that operating expenses on the Pacific division as compared with those in the eastern division justified the difference in rates. He based his case on the British Columbia and coast cities' application in 1906, in which the substance was much the same. His case had been dismissed by

the commissioners on the ground that there was no evidence to show discrimination.

SIR EDWARD GREY HONORED

British Foreign Minister is Created Knight of the Garter

London, Eng.—The King has created Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, as Knight of the Garter.

This distinction is limited to members of Royal families and a few of the highest among nobility.

It has been conferred upon Sir Edward Grey undoubtedly at the Premier's suggestion and is construed as the government's answer to the attacks, particularly on the part of Liberals, on Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy.

The "Daily Graphic" suggests that Mr. Asquith is about to resign the Premiership and that he will be succeeded by Sir Edward Grey.

It further suggests that Secretary Haldane's mission to Berlin was to explain that although Sir Edward Grey has been credited with an anti-German policy, his accession to the membership would not interfere with Great Britain's desire for an entente with Germany.

As evidence confirming its idea, the Daily Graphic points out that Premier Asquith's private secretary, Vaughan Nash, has recently been appointed to another position under the Government and that no successor has been indicated, making it difficult, adds the Graphic, to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Asquith no longer requires a secretary.

The Times says: "The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, who has been made a Knight of the Garter, is the only commoner to receive such an honor since Horace Walpole. The order, excluding foreign sovereigns and princes of the blood Royal, consists of the sovereigns and twenty-five knights. Sir Edward takes the place left vacant in the order through the untimely death of the Duke of Fife."

The only two other precedents of a commoner receiving the order are the cases of Edward Montagu, who was made a Knight of the Garter before he was created Earl of Sandwich in 1660, and of Sir George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who was created a Knight of the Garter in 1616.

"The King's gift to Sir Edward Grey is interpreted as a signal testimonial of His Majesty's confidence in the foreign secretary and obtains particular significance in view of Lord Haldane's visit to Germany."

"The war secretary is now back in England and gave a report of his trip abroad. A cabinet council recently held, No official information as to the nature of his mission is as yet forthcoming, but it is expected that reference will be made to it in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament or that a statement will be made from the treasury bench in the course of the debate on the address in reply to the King's address."

IMMIGRANTS STILL COME

First Ten Months of Fiscal Year Arrivals in Canada Number 300,700

Ottawa, Ont.—Immigrant settlers to the number of 300,700 arrived in Canada during the first ten months of the current fiscal year, April 1 to February 1. Of this number 138,999 arrived at ocean ports and 111,706 from the United States.

These figures show an increase of 15 per cent., as compared with those for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year, which were 158,670 at ocean ports and 102,017 from the United States, making a total for the ten months during the previous fiscal year of 260,687.

During the month of January this year there were 8,189 arrivals, 3,848 of them having been at ocean ports and 4,341 from the United States, as against 7,467 for January, last year, 3,146 of whom were at ocean ports and 4,321 from the United States.

MAKING BIG EXHIBIT

United States to Spend \$10,000 at Dry Farming Congress

Calgary, Alta.—F. W. Mondell, Washington congressman, in the interests of the international dry farming congress to be held at Lethbridge, October 21 to 26 next, has passed a bill through the committees of agriculture and appropriations approved by President Taft and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for \$10,000 as a grant from the United States Government toward an exhibit at the Lethbridge dry farming congress.

The exhibit will be collected from 33 federal experimental stations under the direction of the department of agriculture, and will probably require a special building to be erected in which to exhibit it.

Wants Canadian Consul Service

Toronto, Ont.—Addressing the Literary Society of McMaster University at its annual banquet the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King expressed the opinion that the time had come when Canadians should have a share in the conduct and diplomatic service of the Empire.

If Canadians were big enough to share in the government of the Empire, he thought they were big enough to share in its service in the diplomatic department. Universities should train men to pass prescribed examinations for entrance to the service, and the Canadian Government should confer with the British Government for the purpose of securing privileges for those Canadians who could qualify themselves in that respect.

STRATHCONA GENEROUS

Gives Order for \$7,000 Fishing Lodge For Duke of Connaught

Montreal.—Lord Strathcona has again shown his good will for Canada by giving an order for the building of a \$7,000 fishing lodge, to be placed at disposal of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The order was given to Messrs Marchand and Haskell, Montreal, to prepare plans, and these have been accepted.

The lodge will be built on an island in Seven Mile Pool, Tobique River, New Brunswick.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VIII—FIRST QUARTER, FOR FEB. 25, 1912.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. iv, 1-11.

Mark i, 9-11—Memory Verses, Matt. iv, 3, 4—Golden Text, Heb. ii, 18. Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The record of the baptism is found in Matthew, Mark and Luke, but most fully in Matthew. In Luke ii, 23, we read that Jesus began to be about thirty years of age, and we cannot but wonder at the lowly and submissive life of all those thirty years at Nazareth. How can we ever murmur at limitations and humiliations in our lives as we think of this life lived for us? He came from Nazareth, where he had been brought up (Luke iv, 16), and after His return to heaven He called Himself "Jesus of Nazareth" (Acts xii, 8), yet Nathanael said, "Can there any good come out of Nazareth?" (John i, 46, 48). He came to Jordan, river of judgment, yet there was nothing in Him to be judged. Others were baptized of John, confessing their sins, but He had no sins to confess. We do not wonder that John said to Him, "I have need to baptize of Thee, and comest Thou to me?" But our Lord's sufferer is to be so now! He has helped many a humble follower to submit to seemingly unnecessary things that the righteousness of God might be seen in them and others won to Him. This and that other saying, "About My Father's house," His two first recorded utterances, are good for all of us in our daily life. As he came up out of the water something happened from the skies—the heavens were opened and the Father testified, "Thou art My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." At the same time the Spirit of God descended in bodily shape like a dove upon Him. The Father had told John that it would be so, and John bore record that He was the Son of God (John i, 33, 34). The one who sent John also testified that the one on whom the Spirit would descend and remain would Himself baptize with the Holy Spirit. Then what hinders us thus to be baptized? Let us tell John that Jesus was praying when the heavens were opened. He seems to have prayed always and about everything and sometimes all night. He fasted too. Is that where we fail? Consider the other six places where we read of the heavens being opened and always with a result. He considered every place where, as he said, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are seen or mentioned, as in Matt. xxviii, 19; II Cor. xiii, 14; Heb. ix, 14. See John xiv, 17, 23, how the Spirit and the Father and the Son make the bodies of believers their abode or mansion and to their Father and Son, and who will go for us? Let us gladly answer, "Here am I; send me," remembering His words, "As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you" (Isa. vi, 8; John xxi, 21).

When Spirit filled we may then expect to be specially attacked by the devil. As our representative He was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. Both Mark and Luke say that He was forty days and forty nights; that He did eat nothing. This did Moses on two occasions and Elijah on one. He fasted three weeks on the Mount of Transfiguration, and we hear them speak of the devil's most awful piece of work, the death of Jesus. He is the fearful adversary of God and man and has been at work as such ever since he deceived and conquered Adam and Eve, and as he will not cease, we shall be shut up in the pit for 1,000 years. As the devil tempted Eve on the line of the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life (I John ii, 16) and won the day, so he tempted the Lord Jesus but was defeated. Eve had everything that the Lord saw that she needed, yet she ate the forbidden fruit. The Lord Jesus, having fasted forty days and being hungry, yet overcame by the words, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God" (Luke iv, 4). The devil's ambition to be as God conquered Eve (Isa. xiv, 14; Gen. iii, 6), but the Lord Jesus conquered by the words, "Thou shalt be tempted by the Lord thy God." Adam and Eve had been given dominion over all things (Gen. i, 26-28), but they lost it by giving heed to this great enemy, and he has ever since been the god of this world (II Cor. iv, 4). The Lord Jesus, the last Adam, knew that some day He would restore the dominion to man and the kingdoms of the world would be His kingdom (Rev. xi, 15). So He could say to the great adversary, "Get thee hence, Satan." It is written, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." We read in Luke that when the devil had led him from him for a season, "Matthew and Mark tell us that 'angels came and ministered unto Him.' We must remember that the same great adversary is still going about seeking whom he may devour. But with the armor provided for us and by the word and the blood of the Lamb we, too, may be overcomers, seeking nothing for ourselves, walking humbly with our God and worthy of the kingdom and glory to which we are called (Eph. vi; Rev. xii, 11). If we resist the devil he will flee from us, for God is with us.

Both Favor Nelson

Ottawa, Ont.—Captains Bernier and Bartlett, Canada's best known Arctic navigators, have been consulted by Messrs Rogers and Cochrane as to their views as to the best port on Hudson's Bay. At a meeting between the ministers and the navigators, maps were consulted and both the captains expressed themselves as being in favor of Nelson. It is understood, however, that another hydrographical survey will be sent to the Bay to secure more information.

Large Elevator for Fort William

Montreal.—The official statement is given out from the Grand Trunk Pacific offices that a 30,000 bushel grain elevator will be erected at Fort William. This is twice as large as the biggest elevator at present in existence.

NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC

German Imperial Premier Writes Dr. Sun Offering Co-operation

Nanking, China.—President Sun Yat Sen has received a long telegram from Yuan Shi Kai couched in most friendly terms, acknowledging and honoring the new Republic, the president and ministers of the Nanking government.

He relinquishes China into their hands, greeting them as brothers, expressing the hope that the future of the country will be prosperous and offering his co-operation.

There is every reason to believe that Nanking will be the capital of the Republic.

Tang Sha Yi said recently: "The edict is perfectly clear and satisfactory, and the addition of the throne is absolute. I am now a plain citizen of China and have no connection with politics."

The proposed Republican constitution consists of seventy articles. The president and vice-president will be elected by congress, which will name the premier, the latter selecting his cabinet subject to the approval of the congress.

It will establish religious freedom and provide for conscription. The text of the Imperial edict issued by the throne is as follows: "We, the Emperor of China, have respectfully received the following edict from the hands of Her Majesty, the Dowager Empress:

"In consequence of the uprising of the Republican army to which the people of the provinces of China have responded, the Empire is seething like a boiling cauldron and the people are plunged in misery."

"Yuan Shi Kai was therefore commanded to despatch commissioners in order to confer with the Republicans with a view to calling of a national assembly to decide the future form of government."

"Months have elapsed and no settlement is now evident. The majority of the people are in favor of a Republic. From the presence of the peoples' hearts the will of Heaven is discernible. How could we oppose the desire of millions for the glory of one family?"

"Therefore, we, the Dowager Empress and the Emperor hereby vest the sovereignty of the Chinese Empire in the people."

"Let Yuan Shi Kai organize to the full the powers of the provisional Republican government and confer with the Republicans as to the methods of assuring of
